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ABSTRACT

This report describes and quantifies the magnitude of Loyola University's operations and how they affect the economy of Chicago (Illinois), analyzing the impact on the local community and on various segments of the metropolitan area. It first describes the university's four campuses, the university's role in the community, and the size of its operations. It then notes that the university and related activities have an annual impact on the local economy of $1.04 billion and provide 14,774 jobs. The report also revealed that Loyola University: (1) ranks as the 15th largest employer in the Chicago area; (2) invested more than $220 million in construction over the past 20 years; (3) is responsible for $346 million in retail sales and $281 million in personal and business services, and supports more than 7,325 jobs in these sectors; (4) contributes to the generation of $204 million in annual tax revenues; and (5) attracts many thousands of visitors to the area each year, further benefiting the local economy. The report concludes by discussing the community contributions and achievements of the university. (MDM)

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LOYOLA
UNIVERSITY
CHICAGO

ECONOMIC IMPACT OF LOYOLA UNIVERSITY CHICAGO

Fiscal Year 1994

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I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The primary mission of Loyola University Chicago is to provide education and, through the Loyola University Medical Center, health care. In addition to the University's significant contributions in these areas, it also is a substantial contributor to the economic health of the metropolitan Chicago area: the University and related activities have an annual impact on the local economy of $1.04 billion and 14,774 jobs.

Other measures of the size and impact of Loyola University Chicago include:

- Loyola ranks as the 15th largest private employer in the Chicago area.
- The University has invested more than $220 million in construction over the past 20 years, two-thirds of that within the past five years.
- Loyola significantly benefits various sectors of the local economy by increasing business volume. The University is responsible for $346 million in retail sales and almost $281 million in personal and business services, and supports more than 7,325 jobs in these sectors.
- Loyola University Chicago contributes to the generation of $204 million in tax revenues yearly -- $49 million in property taxes, $38 million in state taxes and $117 million in federal taxes.
- The University attracts many thousands of visitors to the area each year, including relatives and friends of students, families of Medical Center patients, and individuals attending conferences and other University activities. These visitors benefit the local economy through increased spending.

The University's economic impact comes from many sources:

- Revenues from out-of-area students and Medical Center patients who would not otherwise be in the area
- Gifts and contributions
- Dollars from federal and state governments (from grants and out-of-area patient revenue)
- Money spent by out-of-area Loyola visitors

These sources are of particular significance because they bring "new" money into the community and/or keep money in the local economy that otherwise would be spent outside the area.

As a major "business" that contributes substantially to the local economy, Loyola University Chicago "sells" its services largely to those (students and patients) who otherwise might not be a part of the local economy. Its end products -- educated students and healthy patients -- provide increased value to employers, both locally and beyond the area. The fact that Loyola Chicago provides a vital economic base within metropolitan Chicago serves to stimulate other aspects of the local economy. Loyola also supports the local economy by purchasing a substantial amount of goods and services from local businesses. As an employer, it provides important, worthwhile, meaningful, well-paid employment. The University's business is non-polluting with little negative impact on the environment.

From an economic development standpoint, Loyola University Chicago represents an ideal business that has a positive, beneficial impact on the community it serves.

II. INTRODUCTION

A. Purpose of Study

Until now, little has been known about the extent of Loyola University Chicago's impact on the economic health of its local community. This study will show that, although it is a byproduct of the University's primary mission of higher education and health care, the institution plays an important role in the local economy of the Chicago area.

It is hoped that this study will create an awareness and a better understanding among the general public, businesses, government, community leaders and even the University itself of Loyola University's significance to the economy of the metropolitan Chicago area.

B. Objectives

The key objective of this study is to describe and quantify the magnitude of the University's operations and how they affect the economy. The study analyzes the impacts both on the local economy as a whole and on various segments within the metro area.

The most important focus is related to economic development: the creation of jobs, income and tax base that are vital to the economic well-being of the community. Of most significance to the local economy are those University activities that bring "new" dollars into the community from outside the metropolitan area, creating new jobs, income and economic growth. (This contrasts with other economic activities that merely redistribute or rechannel dollars from within the local economy.) Considerable effort was made to measure those basic activities so that a true, objective impact could be documented.

While the emphasis of this study is the dollar impact on the local economy (Section IV), Loyola also provides numerous other less quantifiable, more intangible impacts and benefits to the metropolitan Chicago area. Some of these are briefly mentioned in Section V. A summary of the overall current magnitude of the University's activities appears in Section III.

C. Study Methodology

This study is intended to be as factual as possible in reporting the data relating to Loyola University's economic impact. Particular attention has been paid to those activities that have the most important effect on the local economy.

A conservative approach was taken, so the impact may be understated rather than overstated. With assumptions and techniques used in some other impact studies, a considerably larger overall impact could have been calculated, but it would not have been as accurate or objective, in our opinion.

To keep the primary focus on the current impact, data from the 1994 fiscal year (July 1, 1993 to June 30, 1994) were used. The study focuses directly on three categories of economic impact:

- Loyola itself as an organization
- Its students and patients
- Spending in the metro area by those from outside the area who visit the University and the Medical Center.

The nine-county Chicago standard metropolitan statistical area, including the counties of Cook, DeKalb, DuPage, Grundy, Lake, McHenry, Kane, Kendall and Will, was used to define the "local" economy.

Data for this study came from a number of sources. The information regarding Loyola was obtained from University records, reports and interviews with Loyola administrators and staff members, who were extremely cooperative. Other sources include the U.S. Department of Commerce and the state of Illinois.

It should be noted that precise information regarding the number of visitors to Loyola campuses from outside the metropolitan area is difficult to obtain. This information is not recorded in a manner in which it could be used for purposes of this study; thus, estimates rather than actual measurements have been used. This report does not provide a detailed accounting of Loyola's growth or the many programs, specialties and activities of the University. That would require a much larger and broader effort. Only a general, relatively brief description is provided to aid in the overall understanding of the University and its related activities.

III. LOYOLA UNIVERSITY CHICAGO BACKGROUND

A. DESCRIPTION

Loyola University Chicago is a coeducational institution founded 125 years ago by members of the Society of Jesus. It is the most comprehensive of the 28 Jesuit colleges and universities in the United States. The University offers undergraduate, graduate and professional degree-granting programs in 65 academic departments. Bachelor's degrees are awarded in 40 majors, master's degrees in 42 programs and doctoral degrees in 32. Loyola also owns and operates a hospital and related health-care facilities used in connection with its educational facilities.

The University consists of nine colleges and schools (See Graph 1):

- ♦ College of Arts & Sciences
- ♦ School of Business Administration
- ♦ School of Education
- ♦ Graduate School
- ♦ School of Law
- ♦ Mundelein College
- ♦ School of Social Work
- ♦ Niehoff School of Nursing
- ♦ Stritch School of Medicine

The University has four separate campuses in the metropolitan Chicago area (See Graph 1):

- The Lake Shore Campus is located nine miles north of downtown Chicago in Rogers Park. It consists primarily of facilities for the education of undergraduate students, including academic and athletic facilities, as well as student residences.

- The Water Tower Campus is just north of downtown Chicago and houses the schools of Business, Social Work and Law, as well as the University's administrative offices.

- The Mallinckrodt Campus in Wilmette houses the School of Education. It provides regular University undergraduate and graduate courses, along with various non-degree programs and courses.

- The Medical Center Campus is in Maywood, 14 miles west of downtown Chicago. It provides educational facilities for the University's Stritch School of Medicine as well as its health sciences education programs. It is also the site of the Foster G. McGaw Hospital, the University's tertiary care teaching hospital; the Mulcahy Outpatient Center; and nearby Oakbrook Terrace Medical Center.

The University also operates the Rome Center of Liberal Arts in Rome, Italy, where the instructors include full-time faculty members from the University's Chicago campuses as well as from Rome and other European education centers.

Graph 1

LOYOLA UNIVERSITY CHICAGO
Loyola University Chicago Campuses
Economic Impact Study
Mallinckrodt Campus
Wilmette
Lake Shore Campus
Rogers Park
Water Tower Campus
Magnificent Mile
Medical Center
Maywood
Cook County
Lake Michigan
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B. MAGNITUDE OF LOYOLA

The University's magnitude and presence can be described in a variety of ways. The following sections briefly highlight some of those factors:

Enrollment

Approximately 13,800 students are enrolled in credit courses at the University (see Table 1). Most (8,108) are undergraduate students, with the College of Arts & Science enrolling the largest number. Graduate school enrollment is 4,468; the law school has 704 students and the medical school has 526.

Table 1

LOYOLA UNIVERSITY CHICAGO ENROLLMENT

	Enrollment
College of Arts & Science	4,011
College of Business Administration	762
School of Nursing	478
Mundelein College	2,322
School of Education	227
Other	308
Undergraduate Division Total	8,108
Graduate School	4,468
School of Law	704
School of Medicine	526
TOTAL	13,806

Graduates

In fiscal year 1994, Loyola graduates numbered 3,384 (see Table 2) -- slightly more than half received graduate or professional degrees.

Table 2
GRADUATES OF LOYOLA UNIVERSITY

School	Degrees	Percent
Undergrad	1,656	49%
Graduate	1,234	36%
Law	265	8%
Doctoral	104	3%
Medicine	125	4%
	3,384	100%

Physical size

Loyola's campuses in Chicago, Maywood and Wilmette cover some 121 acres and occupy 81 buildings totalling more than five million square feet (5,058,000) -- representing a very significant presence in the Chicago area.

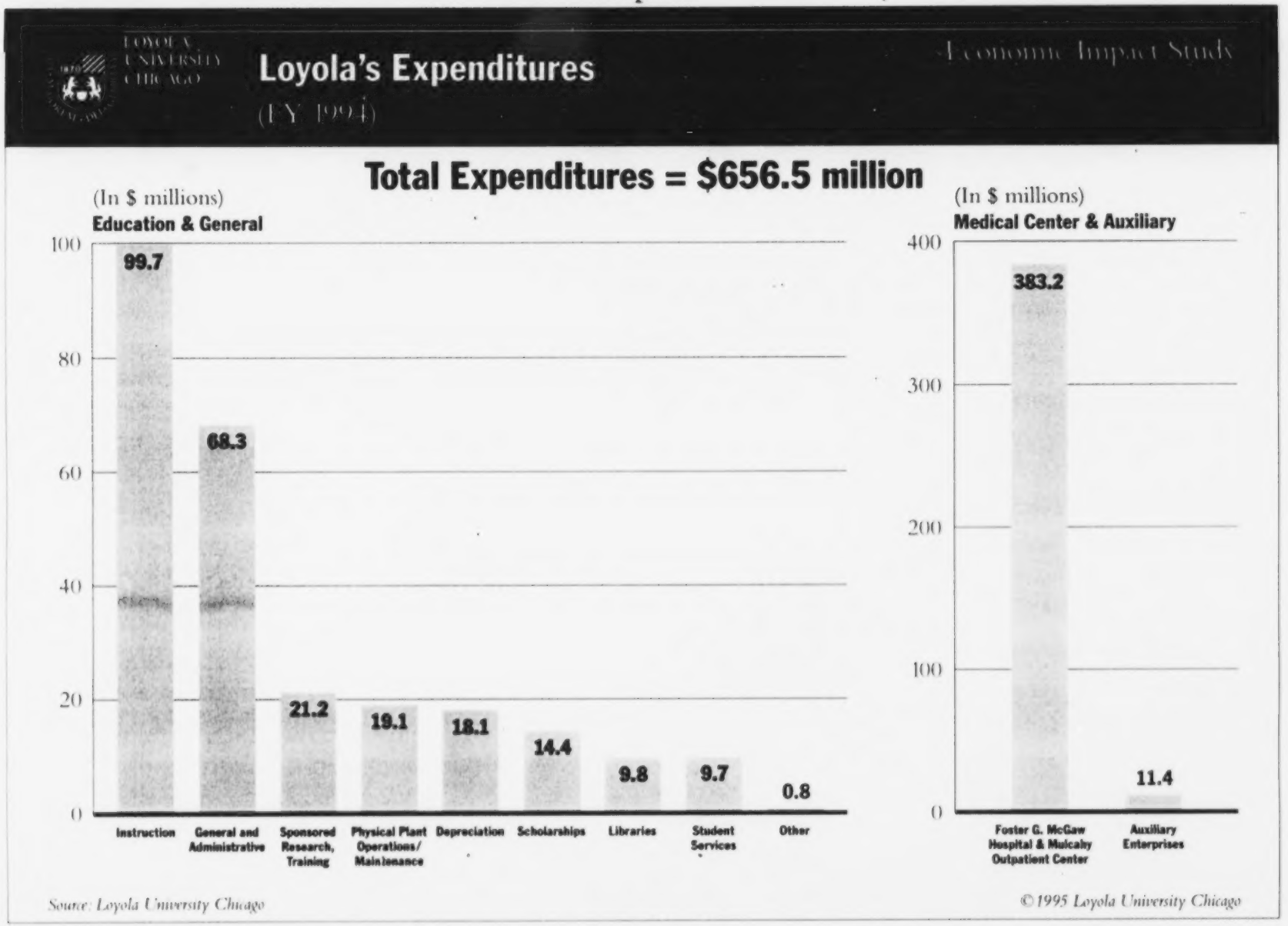
Employment

Loyola currently has nearly 11,000 employees, including 2,539 faculty members (1,083 in higher education and 1,456 at the Stritch School of Medicine) and another 8,399 employees and staff members. Loyola ranks as the 15th largest private (non-government) employer in metropolitan Chicago. The University's payroll, including fringe benefits, totals more than $346 million annually.

Expenditures

The University's largest single expenditure relates to the Medical Center, with the next largest amount going for higher education activities (see Graph 2). Payroll costs account for 53% of total spending.

Graph 2


LOYOLA UNIVERSITY CHICAGO
Loyola's Expenditures
(FY 1994)
Economic Impact Study
Total Expenditures = $656.5 million
(In $ millions)
Education & General
100
80
60
40
20
0
99.7
68.3
21.2
19.1
18.1
14.4
9.8
9.7
0.8
Instruction
General and Administrative
Sponsored Research, Training
Physical Plant Operations/ Maintenance
Depreciation
Scholarships
Libraries
Student Services
Other
(In $ millions)
Medical Center & Auxiliary
400
300
200
100
0
383.2
11.4
Foster G. McGaw Hospital & Mulcahy Outpatient Center
Auxiliary Enterprises
Source: Loyola University Chicago
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Construction

Loyola has invested more than $222 million in its campus facilities over the last 20 years. Construction expenditures, including property, plant and equipment capital expenditures, have averaged $11 million per year, varying from a low of $100,000 in 1978 to a peak of $58 million in 1994 (see Table 3 and Graph 3). Actual dollar figures have been adjusted for inflation in the Chicago construction industry by translating them into the 1994 dollar value. On this basis, Loyola's expenditures over the past 20 years are equivalent to a total of $270 million today, or an average of $13.5 million per year in 1994 dollars.

Table 3

LOYOLA UNIVERSITY CONSTRUCTION

Year	Actual Construction Dollars (In $000's)	In Current 1994 Dollars (In $000's)
1975	318	840
1976	2,559	6,333
1977	1,046	2,404
1978	100	217
1979	2,229	4,593
1980	3,141	5,842
1981	10,765	17,992
1982	5,554	8,536
1983	5,307	7,618
1984	5,991	8,277
1985	1,030	1,399
1986	22,910	30,675
1987	11,530	14,776
1988	3,322	4,168
1989	619	767
1990	23,054	26,878
1991	39,056	43,927
1992	5,406	5,742
1993	20,055	20,840
1994	58,443	58,443
Total Last 20 Years	$222,435	$270,269

Graph 3

LOYOLA UNIVERSITY CHICAGO
Loyola's Construction Expenditures
(1975-1994 in 1994 Dollars)
Economic Impact Study
Total 20 Year Value = $270,269,000
Last 5 Year Value = $155,200,000
(In $ millions)
$60,000
$50,000
$40,000
$30,000
$20,000
$10,000
$0
1975
1980
1985
1990
1994
Source: Loyola University Chicago
© 1995 Loyola University Chicago

Major construction over the last five years has included: several projects at the Medical Center -- a cancer center building, a medical services and trauma center building, an administrative services building and a multi-level parking facility; a new academic building at the Water Tower Campus; and a living and learning residence hall and a multi-level parking deck at the Lake Shore Campus.

Loyola's investment in the local community has shown a continuing increase in recent years (see Table 4). The average level of investment over the past five years is more than double (131%) the rate of the past 20 years (when adjusted for inflation) and accounts for two-thirds of the construction over that 20-year period.

Table 4

LOYOLA UNIVERSITY CONSTRUCTION
(Adjusted for Inflation)

	Total ($ millions)	Average per Year ($ millions)
Last 20 Years	$270.3	$13.5
Last 10 Years	207.6	20.8
Last 5 Years	155.8	31.2

Current valuation of Loyola University's buildings and equipment totals almost $1 billion ($952 million).

Contributions

Loyola has benefited from a strong private support base that has contributed more than $123 million over the last 10 years (see Table 5). The trend is positive, with contributions increasing in each of the past five years. Contributions for 1994 are 60% greater than the 10-year average.

Table 5

PRIVATE SUPPORT CONTRIBUTIONS

Fiscal Year 1985-1994

Fiscal Year	Total Amount (in $ 000's)
1985	10,545
1986	17,707
1987	13,143
1988	9,249
1989	8,531
1990	9,371
1991	10,048
1992	12,200
1993	12,858
1994	19,906
TOTAL	$123,558

Endowment

The University had an endowment value at the end of 1994 of more than $464 million, which helps assure continued financial stability. In addition, its endowment fund investment return of 15% annually over the past 10 years ranks as highest in the United States among funds more than $200 million.

Research

Loyola University conducts more than $13 million of sponsored research annually.

IV. ECONOMIC IMPACT

While the various measures of Loyola University Chicago's size and magnitude give an indication of its importance to the local area, they do not indicate its overall **economic impact**. This study quantifies both the *direct* economic impact as well as the *indirect* impacts (how the University indirectly benefits segments of the local economy).

To get a true measure of Loyola's economic impact, it is necessary to look at the dollars from outside the metropolitan area that would not enter the local economy if Loyola did not exist. Such "new" dollars strengthen the local economy, creating additional jobs, income and tax base. The primary focus of this study is on the "economic base" activities of the University that bring these new dollars into the community.

The major sources of Loyola's economic base are:

- Revenues from out-of-area students and patients, both directly to Loyola and also to area businesses
- Gifts and contributions
- Dollars from federal and state governments
- Money spent in the local economy by out-of-area Loyola visitors.

A. DIRECT ECONOMIC IMPACT

1. Loyola University Chicago Revenue Sources

The main revenue components contributing to Loyola's economic impact are listed in Table 6. Within the higher education segment of the University, tuition and fees account for the largest single amount. However, for economic impact purposes Loyola students from the metropolitan Chicago area who do not live on campus are not considered to represent "new" dollars in the Chicago community, since they would likely attend another area school if Loyola were not here. While it's also possible that some would have chosen a university outside metropolitan Chicago, thereby removing their expenditures from the local economy, there is no practical way of determining this. Therefore, this study took a conservative approach, subtracting these "non-economic base" revenues, which account for 49% of all students, from tuition/fees ($54.4 million) and auxiliary enterprises ($4.9 million).

Table 6

ECONOMIC IMPACT CALCULATIONS (in $ millions)

1. Loyola University Revenue		
Tuition & Fees	$ 111.1	
Less non-economic base students	-54.4	
Base Tuition & Fees	56.7	56.7
Auxiliary Enterprises	$ 9.9	
Less non-economic base	-4.9	
Base Auxiliary Enterprises	5.0	5.0
Grants & Contracts		28.9
Private Voluntary Support		63.9
Investment Income		19.4
Other		7.2
SUB-TOTAL :		$181.1
2. Medical Center		
Non-Metro patient Revenues	$ 32.2	
Federal Revenues	107.8	
State Revenues	52.5	
	192.5	192.5
3. Additional Student Dollars (Not through Loyola)		
Additional Rent & Food		19.9
Additional Student Spending		10.8
4. Visitors		24.4
TOTAL REVENUES:		$428.7
5. Less Proportion Not Spent Locally		
Out of Area Purchases	$113.2	
Fringe Benefits	$ 18.3	
	$131.5	- 131.5
TOTAL ECONOMIC BASE:		$297.2
6. Multiplier Addition		
(2.5 x $297.2)		743.0
7. **TOTAL ECONOMIC IMPACT**		**$ 1,040.2**
8. **TOTAL JOB IMPACT** (No. of Jobs)		**14,774**
9. **TOTAL GROSS IMPACT**		**$ 4,403**
(If counted all Loyola, student & alumni dollars)		

2. Additional Student Dollars

Most student expenditures -- tuition, room and board, etc. -- are paid directly to the University, but the local economy receives additional revenues from students in two significant categories. The first is rent and food purchased by the 3,807 students who don't live in Loyola's residence halls or apartments. Student financial aid budget figures from 1994 show that each student spends an average of $5,230 during each school year, for an additional $19.9 million. The second category is student spending on personal and other non-university-related expenses. According to student financial aid budget figures, the 5,857 students who represent the Loyola economic base spend an average of $1,850 per student, bringing an additional $10.8 million "new" dollars to the local economy.

3. Visitors

Outside visitors to Loyola also bring a sizable amount of dollars into metropolitan Chicago -- an estimated $20.1 million a year. People are attracted here for a variety of purposes. Parents of prospective students visit campus and return frequently for freshman orientation, commencement week activities, athletic and social events, and prior to and after holidays. Other visitors attend conferences and seminars, and participate in other activities throughout the year. Alumni, board members, visiting faculty and sales representatives also come to the campus.

In addition, out-of-area Medical Center patients and visitors, including friends and family, add an estimated $4.3 million to the Chicago area economy.

4. Non-local Expenditures

The revenue sources cited in Table 6 total $429 million in "new" revenue coming into the Chicago area economy. However, not all of these dollars are actually spent in the local economy. Therefore, to arrive at a solid, credible economic impact figure, two key categories must be subtracted.

First is University spending outside the area. University records indicate that 51% of purchases, totalling $113.2 million, are from non-metro Chicago area companies. Given the large, complex nature of Loyola, this is not an unusual percentage. A significant number of items such as most textbooks, many medical supplies, and specialized computer and laboratory equipment are simply not produced locally.

In addition, $18.3 million representing most employee fringe benefits (pensions, FICA, etc.) have been subtracted from the economic impact calculations because of the difficulty of tracing their local impact. Only health-care benefits, which tend to be spent locally, have been retained in the economic base numbers.

The total initial dollar impact is $297.2 million, which represents Loyola's total economic base.

5. Multiplier

Although these dollars represent a significant sum, they are just the *initial* dollar impact on the local economy. As the dollars flow through the local economy, they are respent by individuals and businesses on other goods and services. The pattern continues, expanding the total impact generated. This known and accepted additional impact, the "multiplier effect," when applied to the initial dollar impact amount, results in the overall total economic impact. This study has used a multiplier of 3.5 (1.0 for the initial impact plus 2.5 for the secondary dollar flow) developed by the Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago for the health and education sectors.

6. Total Economic Impact

Loyola's total economic base of $297 million generates an additional indirect impact of $743 million from the multiplier effect for a total economic impact from Loyola operations of $1.04 billion.

7. Job Impact

To calculate Loyola's job impact on the local economy, we first computed the number of jobs associated with the University that relate to the University's economic base activities. Based on full-time equivalent employees multiplied by .51 (the economic base portion), that number equalled 4,221. Again using the multiplier, we calculated that Loyola's impact results in a total of 14,774 jobs in the local economy.

8. Total Gross Impact

If *all* the revenues generated by and through Loyola (including the University's total revenues plus student and visitor dollars, and without deducting the locally-generated portion) were used in the calculations, Loyola's economic impact would be $3.0 billion ($846 million x 3.5). Another $1.4 billion of income earned by Loyola graduates who remain in the metro area could be included. This figure is based on a U.S. Department of Commerce study showing that college graduates earn an average of $17,000 a year more than non-college graduates. When this income is multiplied by the approximately 84,800 Loyola alumni currently in the metro Chicago area, it results in $1.4 billion.

Combining the two categories results in a total "gross impact" figure of $4.4 billion. However, to be credible and conservative, this study has deducted those revenues that don't necessarily reflect "new" dollars to the local economy and has not included alumni earnings.

B. INDIRECT IMPACTS

The total economic impact of $1.04 billion substantially benefits various segments of the local economy, including businesses and governments. Since it is impossible to trace exactly how all dollars generated by Loyola are spent, we have estimated impacts based on the overall structure and spending patterns of metropolitan Chicago's economy.

Treating the dollar impact of Loyola as part of the community's total dollar stream, we "allocated" it to the various sectors of the local economy in the same proportion in which the total dollars are spent. For example, since 33% of metropolitan Chicago's economy is in retailing, we applied that percentage to dollars attributed to the University's impact to arrive at an estimated $346 million in retail sales generated by Loyola.

1. Business Impact

Loyola's contribution to the local economy positively impacts virtually all types of businesses. Some are directly affected by the University's institutional purchases, others by its employees and its students. In addition, this spending has indirect or secondary impacts as those dollars work their way through the local economy. We concentrated our analysis on two major categories: retailing and services.

Retailing

As can be seen from Table 7 and Graph 4, Loyola brings $346 million in additional sales volume into the local retail market. The largest single benefit is to automotive sales, including gasoline and other related expenditures. This is not surprising, because automotive sales is the largest retailing segment overall. It is followed in magnitude by food and general merchandise stores. The increased sales volume was responsible for supporting 3,297 retailing jobs, with by far the largest number in eating and drinking establishments (1,165). (This is due to their heavier concentration of jobs per sales dollar than most other retail establishments.) The second highest job impact was on food stores (489), followed by general merchandise stores (343).

Table 7

LOYOLA UNIVERSITY IMPACT ON LOCAL RETAILING

Retail Business	Sales	Jobs
Automotive	$92,236,000	282
Food	58,616,000	489
General Merchandise	38,344,000	343
Eating/Drinking Estabs	37,279,000	1,165
Furniture/Appliances	20,420,000	146
All Other	99,039,000	872
TOTAL	$345,934,000	3,297

Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce & Info-Serv.

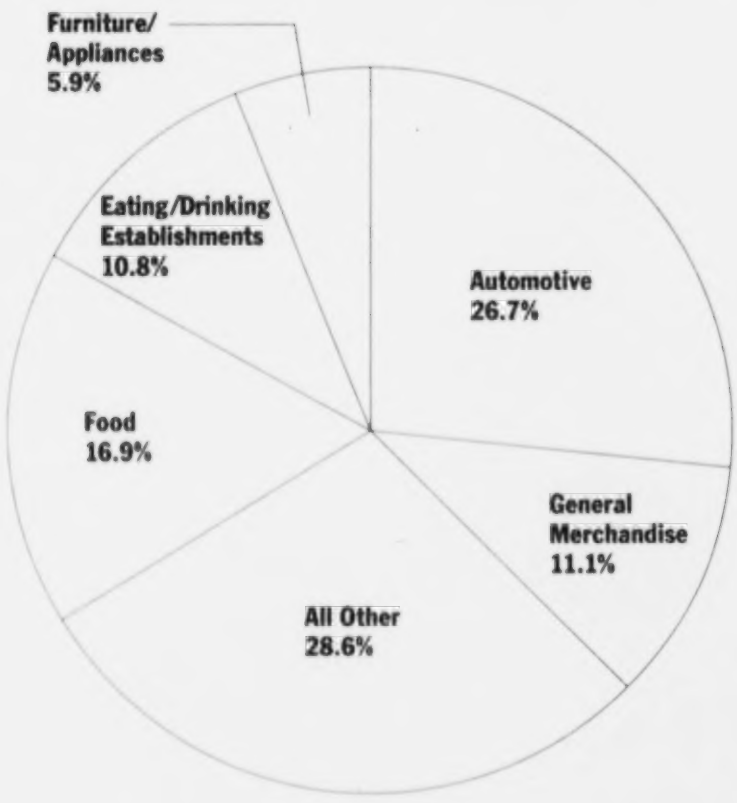
Graph 4

LOYOLA UNIVERSITY CHICAGO

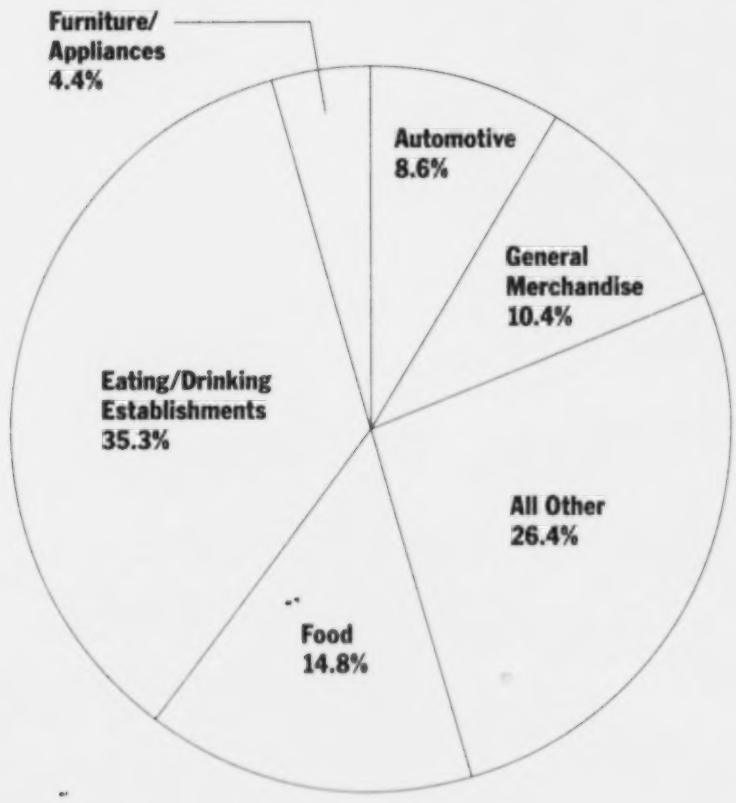
Loyola's Impact on Chicagoland Retail Sales and Jobs (FY 1994)

Economic Impact Study

Total Sales = $345,934,000



Total Jobs = 3,297



Source: Loyola University Chicago, U.S. Department of Commerce

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Services

Table 8 and Graph 5 shows the impact on the local service industry. Business services (including advertising, data processing, consulting, etc.) are the largest beneficiary, with an additional $78 million in revenues supporting an additional 1,353 jobs. Next are health services and accounting/engineering/management services, receiving $52 million and $51 million respectively.

Because these figures on business impact cover just those selected business categories included in the U.S. Department of Commerce economic censuses, they are quite conservative. Since categories such as finance, insurance, real estate and transportation are not measured by the U.S. government on a comparable basis, it is not possible to include them in this report.

Table 8

LOYOLA UNIVERSITY IMPACT ON

LOCAL SERVICES BUSINESS

Type of Service	$ Volume	Jobs
Business Services	$78,176,000	1,353
Health Services	52,069,000	726
Accounting/Engineering, etc	51,038,000	545
Legal Services	29,786,000	225
Amusement/Recreation	19,874,000	360
Other Services	49,895,000	819
	$280,838,000	4,028

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce & Info-Serv

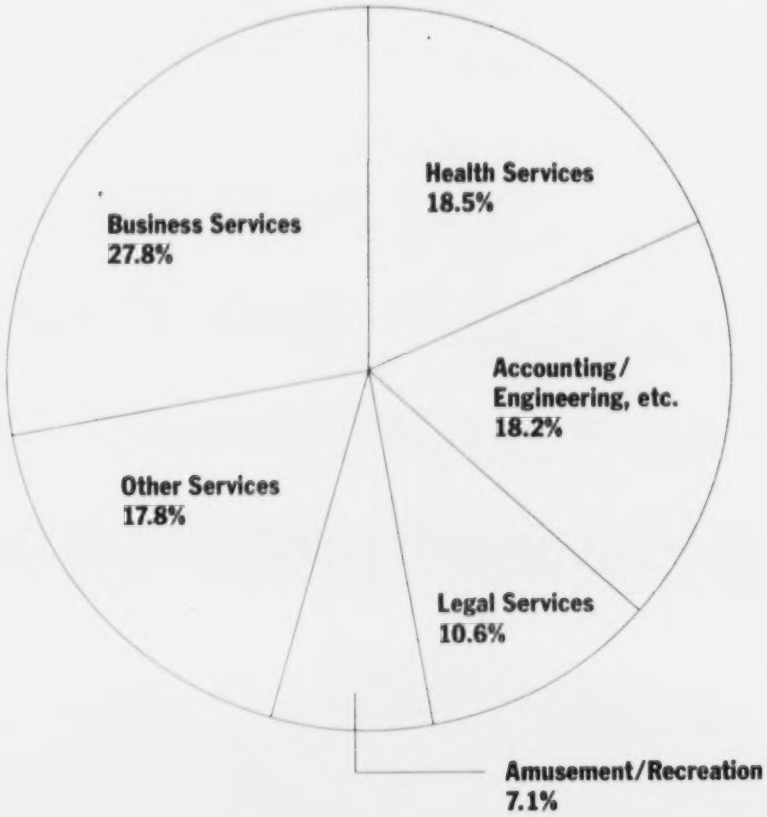
Graph 5

LOYOLA UNIVERSITY CHICAGO

Loyola's Impact on Chicagoland's Service Industry (FY 1994)

Economic Impact Study

Total Volume = $280,838,000



Total Jobs = 4,028

Sources: Loyola University Chicago, U.S. Department of Commerce

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2. Tax Revenues

Loyola University Chicago also has a positive economic impact on the governmental sector in the form of additional taxes collected. Although the University is non-profit and tax exempt, it does contribute indirectly to local, state and federal tax treasuries because of the additional economic input it generates. Graph 6 shows that Loyola generates $204 million in the following types of taxes:

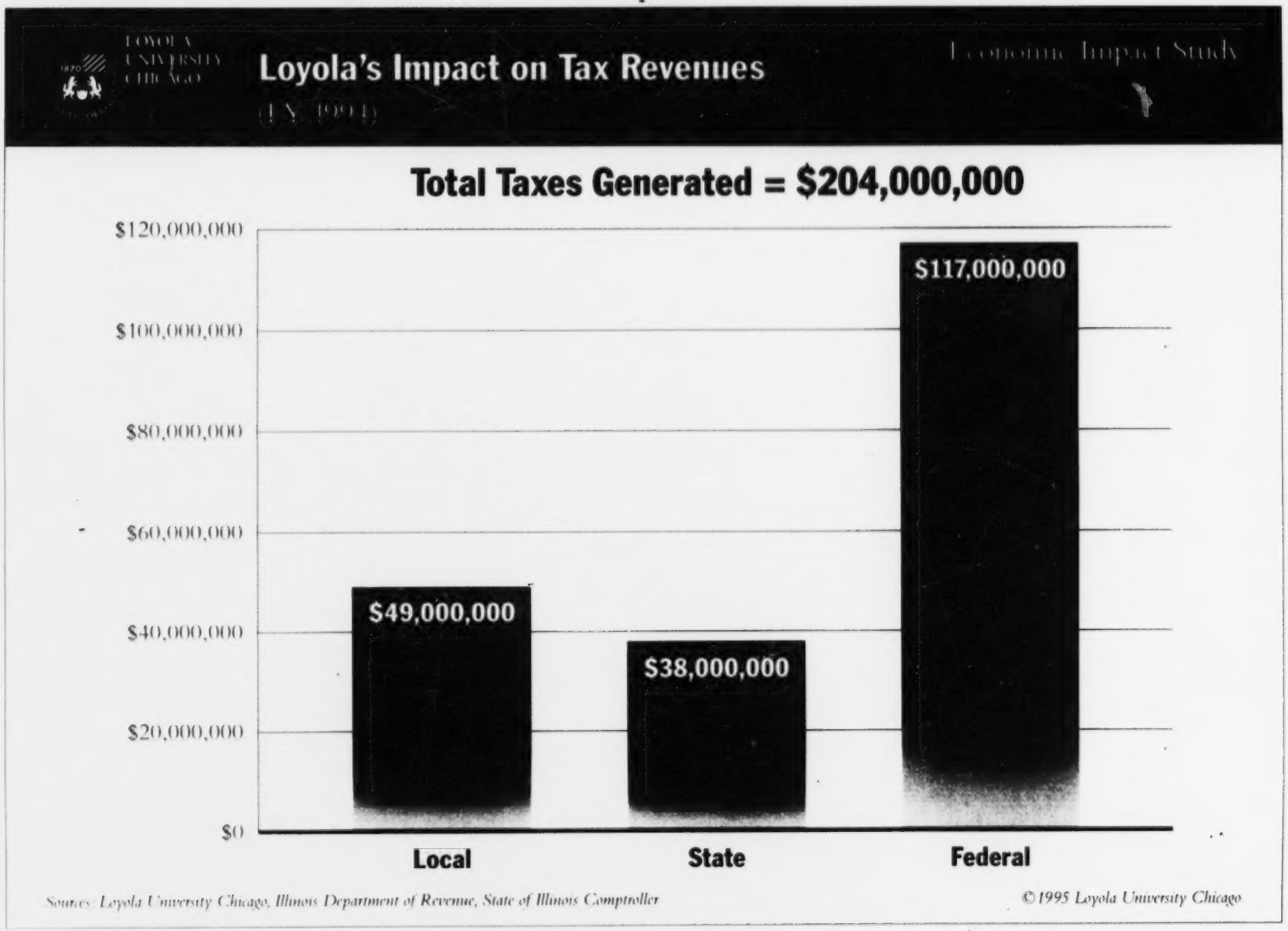
Property Taxes -- Likewise, based on the amount of net property taxes paid as a proportion of the total metropolitan economy (covering all local units of government in the Chicago metro area), the University's economic input generates $49 million in property taxes.

State Income Taxes -- Based on the state income taxes collected as a percentage of total income in the metropolitan Chicago area, the overall income generated by Loyola's activities results in additional state income tax revenue of $20 million.

State Sales Taxes -- Assuming that the Loyola-generated dollars are spent in the pattern typical for metropolitan Chicago, an additional $18 million in state sales taxes are generated.

Federal Income Taxes -- Using the overall amount of federal income taxes collected as a percentage of total metro income, Loyola's impact produces an additional $117 million in federal income taxes.

Graph 6


LOYOLA UNIVERSITY CHICAGO
Loyola's Impact on Tax Revenues
(FY 1994)
Economic Impact Study
Total Taxes Generated = $204,000,000
$120,000,000
$100,000,000
$80,000,000
$60,000,000
$40,000,000
$20,000,000
$0
$49,000,000
$38,000,000
$117,000,000
Local
State
Federal
Sources: Loyola University Chicago, Illinois Department of Revenue, State of Illinois Comptroller
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V. OTHER IMPACTS

A. COMMUNITY CONTRIBUTIONS

In addition to the previously mentioned measures of Loyola's size and economic impact, there are a number of other ways that the university impacts the Chicago area that are more difficult to quantify. Nevertheless, these community contributions are important enough to merit mentioning. The following highlights some examples of these contributions.

Loyola University Chicago staff and students have a strong commitment to serving the Chicago area. The following is a sampling of the various types of involvement and services benefiting the local area because of Loyola and its Medical Center.

1. LOYOLA UNIVERSITY CHICAGO - HIGHER EDUCATION

Linking scholarship and service is integral to Loyola's mission as a Jesuit, Catholic institution of higher learning. The university acts to serve others and encourages that spirit among its students, faculty and staff.

As part of its mission, Loyola endeavors to develop in its community a spirit of living for others. This characterizes St. Ignatius Loyola, founder of the Society of Jesus. At Loyola the Jesuit commitment to service begins in the classroom and extends into the city through a new service-learning program that joins academics with volunteerism. The university continues to expand its commitment to ethics through its curricular programming, several endowed professorships in ethics, and the initiatives of the Center for Ethics in training faculty and shaping academic programs.

Loyola is helping communities and residents surrounding its Chicago-area campuses in a number of ways. Here are some samples that particularly standout:

- **Loyola Community Law Center**: Integrates legal education with service to Chicago-area residents who cannot afford legal assistance.

- **Access 2000 program**: Increases minority participation in science, engineering and mathematics through academic enrichment projects and research opportunities offered in schools, churches and community centers. Loyola operates the program in conjunction with other area universities and organizations, and has received National Science Foundation funding.

- **College of Arts and Sciences**: Service-learning program helps undergraduate students identify courses that either emphasize volunteerism as a learning tool or offer academic credit for service. In 1995 the Dorothy Day Residential College (located in Mertz Hall on the Lake Shore Campus) will offer a comprehensive living-and-learning experience for service-oriented students.

- **Loyola University Community Nursing Center**: Provides home-nursing to residents of the Rogers Park and Edgewater communities, of which the Lake Shore Campus is a part.

- **Science and Math Achiever Teams (SMAr-Teams)**: An after-school enrichment program that encourages elementary school children to succeed in science and math.

- **Loyola Literacy Center**: Students, faculty, staff and alumni work with residents of the Rogers Park, Edgewater and Uptown neighborhoods to improve reading and math skills.

- **University Ministry**: Sponsors service days and service weekends in Chicago neighborhoods. Projects have ranged from helping build a Habitat for Humanity house to tutoring inner-city children.

- **Community policing**: Crime prevention with a grass-roots, proactive approach. Academics from Criminal Justice and administrators from Government and Community Relations work with city officials, community organizations and the police department to develop a policing program that includes a computerized data base of Lake Shore Campus-area crime sites, thus deterring future problems.

Loyola Educational Enrichment Program (LEEP)

"LEEP" supports and promotes student volunteerism. The group has generated new volunteer activities for students *and* increased administrative support and coordination of these activities at all four Chicago-area campuses.

Loyola's administration has moved forward on this committee's collected data to more fully and explicitly integrate student volunteerism into its overall educational mission.

Under development is a Loyola mainframe computer program that will act as a clearing-house for all university-sponsored volunteer activities; alumni can have access to the program via modem or by visiting a campus library or computer center.

Business Partners

Loyola's Graduate School of Business (GSB) views volunteering as a practical way for students to build people skills and to be acclimated to a competitive business environment that increasingly values social responsibility. Participation in a variety of community projects is offered at Loyola's GSB through the Business Partners program.

A student organization, Business Partners started informally a few years ago in response to requests for assistance from the community. In 1992, it became an official organization at the school, sponsoring many projects, including:

- Food pantry -- Loyola students helped the hungry and homeless by staffing a food pantry in Rogers Park.
- Residential rehab -- In cooperation with Habitat for Humanity, a group of Loyola students volunteered to help rehab a large former hotel in Chicago's Edgewater neighborhood.
- Summer enrichment program -- In conjunction with the National Society of Hispanic MBAs (NSHMBA), Loyola students have served as instructors in a six-week summer enrichment program for scholastically promising children from the Pilsen neighborhood.
- Tutoring -- A team organized and ran a tutoring program for students at Josephinum High School on Chicago's West Side.
- Warming shelter -- Business Partners and University Ministry opened a warming shelter for *StreetWise* newspaper vendors, all of whom are homeless.

Eyes On Chicago

"*Eyes On Chicago*" addresses the changing ethnic, racial and economic features of city and suburban areas; the evolving relationships between the city and suburbs; the development of city governments; and community organizations' and activists' role in defining public policy and affecting quality of life. Topics for exploration include: organized labor; neighborhood gentrification and displacement; public health; crime and violence; industry; population exodus to the suburbs; religious institutions and school reform.

Community Internships

Loyola continues to capitalize on its Chicago location by cultivating close ties with the local business community. As a result, students secure challenging internship positions with a number of national and international corporations, as well as many hospitals and schools. An impressive one out of three interns accept permanent employment from their sponsoring organization.

Pro Bono Students America

Pro Bono Students America (PBSA) is a nationwide consortium of law schools that places law students in volunteer public service legal work. Students are encouraged to commit a minimum of 50 hours per year to a pro bono placement, serving shorter amounts of time in more places than in traditional externship programs. Loyola's enthusiasm and commitment to sharing PBSA with the state of Illinois and several surrounding midwestern states, combined with support and encouragement of the Public Interest Law Initiative (PILI), led to the selection of Illinois as the site for the first PBSA regional office outside of New York. Other regional offices have since been established, following Loyola's model.

Project Upward Bound

Loyola's Project Upward Bound is a series of federally-funded programs established to help disadvantaged students from Chicago public schools enter college, earn their degree, and move on to actively participate in America's economic and social life. Upward Bound students attend Saturday sessions at the Lake Shore Campus for 30 weeks during the school year. They are exposed to a comprehensive array of information, counseling, and academic instruction, provided by seven project faculty members and 10 tutoring counselors, some of whom are Upward Bound alumni.

Policy Research and Action Group

The Policy Research and Action Group (PRAG), under the auspices of Loyola University Chicago in cooperation with several other Chicago universities, was awarded a $1.1 million grant from the U.S. Department of Education and a $150,000 grant from the John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation in Chicago, to coordinate research projects with community-based organizations.

The funding supports dozens of student interns, helping them develop research skills and allowing them to work with a variety of community organizations. PRAG also serves as a citywide internship clearinghouse to match community-based organization projects with available students who have compatible skills, experience and interests. In addition, parallel apprenticeship programs for community organization staff and volunteers teach research training and skills, helping individuals apply their knowledge and expertise to their respective organizations.

Fund Raising

Loyola's campaign ranks first among United Way/Crusade of Mercy area colleges and universities in campaign response.

2. LOYOLA UNIVERSITY MEDICAL CENTER

Loyola University Medical Center extends its services to communities through two key efforts:

- Providing medical care free of charge, or at a discount, to individuals without insurance or other means of paying for treatment and services.

- Spearheading programs and services to promote good health within the community.

Loyola University Medical Center is actively dedicated to educating communities and individuals about the importance of good health care and the value of preventive measures.

The Medical Center brought vital programs and services to more than 13,000 individuals at an estimated cost of more than $532,000 during fiscal year 1994.

Major programs included:

- Primary care clinic
- Community nursing and hospice services
- Joint initiatives with community groups and other community-oriented projects
- Stritch School of Medicine initiatives

Primary Care Clinic

Staffed by Loyola physicians and other health-care professionals one evening each week, the primary care clinic offers services free of charge to the local population who cannot afford health insurance. The Medical Center also supports the clinic with laboratory, radiology and surgical services. Started in 1987, the clinic is a joint effort of Loyola and the Cook County Department of Public Health.

In 1994, the primary care clinic served more than 870 individuals at a cost to Loyola of more than $386,000.

In March 1995, Loyola, also in conjunction with the Cook County Department of Public Health, developed a program to offer prenatal care to medically indigent women in the western suburbs. The goal of the program is to reduce infant mortality and improve prenatal outcomes in the western suburbs of Cook County.

Community Nursing and Hospice Programs

Loyola's community nursing service provides health care to persons homebound due to illness or injury. Services, which are provided under the direction of the patients' physicians, include nursing; physical, occupational and speech therapy; social work; and dietary counseling.

The Center for Hospice and Home Care assists caregivers of terminally ill patients by providing nursing, social work services, pastoral care, bereavement counseling, pharmaceuticals, equipment and therapies for symptom management. Volunteers assist with day-to-day care of patients.

Joint Initiatives With Community Groups

The Medical Center recently joined forces with area organizations and groups in projects aimed at improving community health awareness. These programs include:

- "Collaboration for Community Health Enhancement," a program held in conjunction with the village of Maywood. Task forces composed of Loyola employees, community residents and village of Maywood staff address education and prevention of HIV/STDs, teen pregnancy and substance abuse, and provide information about the health professions. A steering committee meets quarterly to monitor progress and to assist each group.

- "Healthy Teens for the Year 2000," a project funded through a three-year grant from The Pew Charitable Trusts and the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation. The program, which involves the Medical Center and community groups, focuses on Maywood adolescents. A teen advocacy program, designed to help older teen peer counselors serve as role models and health educators for younger teens, was the primary goal for the project during 1994.

- The Ambulatory Care Council, in which Loyola joined other Cook County health agencies and the city of Chicago to form an integrated ambulatory care system for the residents of Chicago and suburban Cook County. Primary responsibilities of the council are to identify community health concerns, set priorities and make recommendations for local interventions.

Stritch School of Medicine Participation

Medical school students and faculty members are actively involved in many of the Medical Center's community-based programs and services described above, as well as in research that will improve the quality of life of patients at Loyola and beyond.

In addition, medical students volunteer in the emergency room and other hospital units, and serve as peer leaders in area high schools and junior high schools, where they teach about AIDS and other health issues. It is impossible to estimate the cost of this research or the community benefits provided.

Additional Community Support

The Medical Center offers numerous other community programs and activities, including summer camps for juvenile burn victims and diabetes patients, and an AT&T language line for the hearing-impaired. These programs are offered at no charge or at subsidized cost.

Through an extensive volunteer program, community residents have the opportunity to learn more about Loyola's health-care programs and interact with Medical Center personnel while making substantial contributions to the quality of patient care.

B. ACHIEVEMENTS

There are many ways to gauge the quality, success, prestige and value of a university. The following provides a few highlights of Loyola University Chicago's notable measures and achievements that contribute to Loyola's presence in the Chicago area:

1. LOYOLA UNIVERSITY CHICAGO - HIGHER EDUCATION

Ranking

Loyola University Chicago is a world-class institution that has been ranked among the top providers of higher education and health care in the nation.

- In 1994, the university again ranked 73rd among the 229 largest, best-known and most comprehensive national universities, according to *U.S. News and World Report's* annual guide to America's best colleges. Loyola moved from a "tier three" to a "tier two" (representing 58th-114th ranked schools) in this ranking.

  More than 1,370 American colleges and universities in five categories were included in the complete ranking.

  Loyola was shown to be in the same league academically with many prestigious institutions, but by comparison, far more affordable. Out of the 59 prestigious, private universities, Loyola placed 51st in the cost of tuition.

- Loyola's Graduate School of Business (GSB) and School of Law were both cited among the best in their fields by *The Princeton Review*. The GSB, which placed in the top 10 percent of all business schools in the United States, was cited particularly for the quality and accessibility of its faculty and a "caring and responsive" administration. The law school's favorable student-faculty ratio and high proportion of women students placed it among the top 10 law schools in the nation in the same report.

Faculty Expertise

An unusually high percentage (94%) of Loyola's full-time faculty hold a doctorate or an equivalent degree. They also publish extensively. For example, its School of Education ranks seventh *in the nation* in research productivity according to a recent study.

Student Caliber

The caliber of students is high: One-third of incoming freshmen, representing 29 states, ranked in the top 10 percent of their high-school classes.

Phi Beta Kappa

Loyola is one of the top 8 percent of colleges and universities nationwide that have earned chapters in Phi Beta Kappa, the most prestigious of all honor societies. Membership ensures recognition of not only the academic achievements of graduates but also the superior quality of the university. To earn a chapter, Loyola successfully met many rigorous standards including: high-quality research programs and resources; top-caliber faculty and curricula; and financial stability.

Class Ratios

To ensure that the learning environment is of the greatest possible benefit to the student, the average class size is kept small (21 students), the student/faculty ratio is well below the national average (10/1), and the professors -- *not* graduate assistants -- teach classes. Unlike many other major research institutions, senior faculty members at Loyola routinely teach introductory-level courses and interact with Loyola students at all levels of education.

Endowment Performance

Loyola University Chicago's endowment fund investment return has averaged 15.2 percent per year over the past 10 years, ranking it number one in the country for funds with assets in excess of $200 million, says a survey conducted by the National Association of College and University Business Officers (NACUBO). According to the survey, of the 200 schools with 10-year records, the 10-year average return was 12.1 percent, putting Loyola a full 3.1 percentage points ahead of the average, or a cumulative difference of 35% ahead during that period.

Loyola has not had a poor performance year across all 10 recorded years. Even in 1987, with a market crash, Loyola's funds did well, due largely to well-timed tactical adjustments made to the asset mix. In fact, in each year of the past 10, Loyola has achieved above-average rankings in comparative endowment and retirement plans of universities.

New/Expanded Programs

Loyola is actively committed to providing its students with a superior education that is both relevant and responsive to our changing society. Recent key program enhancements include:

- Loyola established a Women's Health Nurse Practitioner master's degree program at the Niehoff School of Nursing. It is the only such program in Illinois.

- A new permanent academic department in the Niehoff School of Nursing, Loyola's food and nutrition program offers the only Didactic Program in Dietetics (DPD) in Illinois -- a requirement for registered dieticians.

- In Fall 1995, Loyola University Chicago School of Law will offer two new master's degree programs (L.L.M. and M.J.) in child law. The programs will enable both law school graduates and child welfare professionals to study the law as it relates to children and their families.

- The Institute for Health Law at Loyola's School of Law provides an academic forum to study the field of health law and to foster dialogue between the law and health sciences professionals. In addition to a rich curriculum in the J.D. program, the Institute sponsors two other degree programs in health law: an L.L.M. degree for lawyers and an M.J. degree for health professionals. In Fall 1995, the law school will be the first institution in the nation to launch a doctoral degree in health law and policy. The degree will be available to lawyers and graduates of the health law masters program.

- In Fall 1996, Loyola's School of Business Administration will begin offering a master's degree in accounting in response to a new state mandate stepping up academic requirements for all Illinois accountants effective in 2001.

- A first in Chicago, the new peace studies minor in the College of Arts and Sciences supports Loyola's mission to further peace and justice world-wide and prepare future leaders and peacemakers.

- The Parmly Hearing Institute of Loyola, one of the world's leading centers for hearing research, has received a $5 million program-project grant. It is the largest research grant ever received by Loyola from any source, public or private. The five-year grant will fund a consortium of projects looking at ways that the brain organizes the neural information it receives from sounds in our everyday world.

Home To Important Archives

Loyola also made a significant move toward expanding its research capabilities with its recent commitment to house important archives. Last year, to honor an outstanding president of the original Mundelein College, Loyola established the Ann Ida Gannón, BVM, Center for Women and Leadership, which houses archives documenting women in leadership education.

Loyola University Chicago will also be the permanent home for former U.S. Congressional Representative Dan Rostenkowski's congressional archives, consisting of more than 800 boxes of materials. Possibly the single largest collection of federal documents ever donated to a university, the archives consist of correspondence with presidents; working papers of the U.S. House of Representatives Ways and Means Committee, which Rostenkowski chaired for 13 years; and notes on legislation and personal papers.

Loyola Alumni

Loyola alumni are important to the Chicago area. They constitute:

- 1 out of 10 doctors
- 1 out of 10 lawyers
- 1 out of 2 dentists
- 1 out of 3 public school principals
- 1 out of 4 psychologists
- 1 out of 3 social workers

25 East Pearson Street

In 1994, Loyola University Chicago nearly doubled its Water Tower Campus when it officially opened its new 16-level, 370,000 square foot academic facility at 25 E. Pearson St.

The building's business and other students now have new, state-of-the-art facilities and a place that provides greater interaction with the city's commerce at a new building on the Water Tower Campus in Chicago's Gold Coast area. By doubling the size of Loyola's downtown campus, the new structure further expands Loyola's presence as a major urban institution.

2. LOYOLA UNIVERSITY MEDICAL CENTER

With the development of a Loyola health system that provides increased primary care, and preventive and home care programs, Loyola physicians offer individuals a full spectrum of health-care services. Specialty clinical services include cancer care, cardiac care, lung transplant, high-risk obstetrics, neonatal care, pediatrics and burn care.

Loyola's achievements include:

- Being the leading heart transplant center in Illinois and among the top in the nation for both volume of patients and survival rates, as well as performing the most open-heart procedures in the state.

- Ranking second among lung transplant programs in the United States based on volume.

- Providing comprehensive and integrated cancer research, patient care and education in a single setting--the new Loyola University Cancer Center.

- Delivering the smallest surviving infant, who is now a healthy six-year-old girl.

- Being home to a specially designed 50-bed neonatal unit, the largest in Illinois, that serves as a national model for other hospitals planning new facilities.

- Extending services 150 miles from the Medical Center through the Lifestar aeromedical service.

Heart and Lung Care

Celebrating its 10th anniversary, Loyola's cardiac transplant program is among the top in the United States with more than 350 transplants performed. The first transplant patient remains alive and active today. Loyola is one of only six centers in the nation--and the only one in Illinois--authorized by the Food and Drug Administration to use the CardioWest total artificial heart device.

Surgeons performed 54 lung transplant operations at Loyola University Medical Center last year, placing Loyola's lung transplantation program among the busiest in the nation.

Cancer Care

Opened in September 1994, Loyola's $30 million Cancer Center is designed and constructed around the specific needs of cancer patients and their families, providing the complete continuum of cancer care.

Housing both clinical and laboratory facilities, the free-standing building promotes an open exchange of ideas and collaboration to transform what is learned through research into more effective treatment methods. The facility is a model for how to provide sophisticated medical care in a cost-effective manner.

Neonatal Care

Loyola University Medical Center's neonatal unit maintains the lowest infant mortality rate in Illinois. Approximately seven of every 10 of the highest-risk infants--those who weigh less than two pounds--survive within Loyola's perinatal network. That figure exceeds the average survival rate recorded elsewhere in the state of Illinois by 10 percent to 20 percent.

Emergency Care Services

As a Level I trauma center with an aeromedical transport system, Loyola University Medical Center serves 2.5 million people in western Cook and all of DuPage counties. Loyola recently became Illinois' first institution to be issued a Level I trauma "verification" by the American College of Surgeons (ACS). To achieve the College's recognition as a Level I trauma center, the hospital must meet the highest national standards related to staffing, research, and 24-hour availability of the most sophisticated health care services and demonstrate through an internal evaluation process the use of its resources for care of the acutely injured.

Loyola cares for some of the most critically ill patients in the state and country. Loyola ranks first among hospitals in the state in terms of the severity of illnesses treated, third in the country among university-owned teaching hospitals and medical centers, and 21st among all the country's hospitals--private and public--that treat Medicare patients.

Stritch School of Medicine

The Stritch School of Medicine's emphasis on clinical expertise and focus on the individual patient attracted more than 9,000 men and women who applied for 125 openings in the fall '94 freshman class.

Ranking

Loyola's Foster G. McGaw Hospital ranked among the nation's best by a survey of 2,400 physicians in cardiology and gynecology. The top 40 specialties were printed in *U.S. News and World Report's* 1994 best hospitals guide. Gynecology ranked 25th and cardiology ranked 37th.